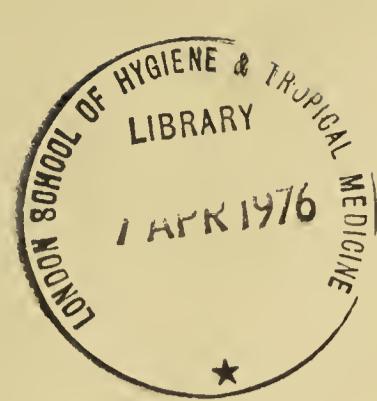


II AC. 44141(3)



SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR ENDED - 31st DECEMBER, 1972

SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION AT DECEMBER 31st 1972

Chairman

Councillor Miss R.L.A. Oeters

Vice Chairman

Councillor W. Hanson

Councillor S. R. Bleach

Councillor E.L. Sales

Councillor V.E. Myers

Councillor D.A. Seagrave

Councillor T.T. Payne

Councillor S.K. White

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

J. L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

The Grange, Southover, LEWES.
Telephone No. Lewes 4282

Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager:-

J. Murdoch, M.A.P.H.I., A.M. Inst.P.C.

Additional Public Health Inspector and Deputy Housing Manager:-

R. Bower, M.A.P.H.I.

Office Staff:-

Miss M. F. Cheal (Clerk)



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To the Chairman and Members of the Seaford Health and Housing Committee.

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of public health and on the sanitary circumstances of Seaford for 1972.

The vital statistics of the area compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and do not call for any special comment.

Only four cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. These included a case of malaria which was contracted abroad. In addition, two new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified amongst Seaford residents.

Following a detailed survey by a firm of consultants it has been decided to proceed with major alterations to the sewerage system which is at present overloaded due to the considerable development within the district. The scheme includes provision for the screening and maceration of the sewage before final discharge through the present sea outfall. Any land based scheme for treatment of the sewage would almost certainly cause more nuisance than disposal in the sea. The modifications suggested to the present system should help to reduce the complaints of nuisance.

There was a dramatic fall in the rate of house building during 1972. No Council houses were built and the number of those built by private enterprise fell from 167 to 86.

This will be the last Annual Report to be received by the present Council. The reorganisation of Local Government and of the Health Service provide for the transfer of the Medical Officer of Health from employment in Local Government to employment by the new Area Health Authority as a Community Physician. At the time of writing the details of the proposed system of collaboration between the National Health Service and Local Government were still not available. Whatever the ultimate details are, it is obvious that the system will have to allow for medical advice to be readily available to District Councils on certain matters. To function effectively in this role, the medical adviser must continue to be accepted as a member of the District Councils' team of officers whilst, at the same time, looking to the Area Health Authority for perhaps the major part of his future work. Medical Officers of Health have served the community well during the past 120 years. There are reasons of administrative convenience for integrating the Health Services and hopes thereby that their effectiveness will increase. Over the years, the Medical Officer of Health has been a good friend to the general public, who will gain no benefit from his disappearance and the emergence of the Community Physician, unless close links are preserved between Local Authorities and Area Health Authorities.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the members of the Council for the help and support I have received from them during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Murdoch, the Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager and to Mr. Bower, the Assistant Public Health Inspector and Deputy Housing Manager, for their valuable assistance and to the other officials of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

J. L. COTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION ISTATISTICS OF THE AREA(a) GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	4,274
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid year 1972)	17,720
Population (1901 Census)	3,355
Population (1931 Census)	6,925
Population (1951 Census)	9,001
Population (1961 Census)	10,994
Net increase in population during the year	380
Number of inhabited houses 1931	1,480
Number of inhabited houses 1951	2,606
Number of inhabited houses 1961	3,800
Number of inhabited houses 1972	6,926
Rateable Value (1st April, 1973)	£2,236,748
Estimated product of a penny rate	£22,300

(b) VITAL STATISTICS1. Births & Birth Rates

<u>SEAFORD</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u>
<u>U.D.</u>	<u>& WALES</u>

Live births	146	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)	8.2	14.3
* Corrected birth rate	11.9	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.0	9.0
Still births	3	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	20.0	12.0
Total live and still births		

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births			
Legitimate	65	72	137
Illegitimate	5	4	9
<hr/> TOTALS:	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 146

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still births			
Legitimate	3	-	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<hr/> TOTALS:	<hr/> 3	<hr/> -	<hr/> 3

2. Deaths & Death Rates

Deaths	300	
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	16.9	12.1
* Corrected death rate	7.4	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	-	

2. Deaths & Death Rates (continued)

	<u>SEAFORD</u> <u>U.D.</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u> <u>& WALES</u>
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	0	17
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	0	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	21
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	0	12
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	0	10
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	20	22
Maternal mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	1	
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	7.1	

* In order to compare death rates and birth rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar General supplies comparability factors for every district, so as to adjust for irregularities regarding age and sex in the local population. Applying a comparability factor of 1.45 to the crude birth rate of 8.2 the adjusted rate becomes 11.9 which is below the rate for England and Wales at 14.8. Similarly a comparability factor of 0.44 applied to the death rate makes the adjusted rate 7.4. This is below the rate for England and Wales at 12.1.

POPULATION

The population of Seaford for the last ten years is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Death Rate</u>
1963	12,730	126	217	9.9	16.4	17.0	11.6
1964	14,030	163	190	11.6	22.5	13.5	7.4
1965	14,460	160	241	11.1	22.5	16.7	8.3
1966	14,700	166	215	11.3	22.9	14.6	6.9
1967	15,000	179	244	11.9	21.6	16.3	7.8
1968	14,700	156	273	10.6	19.3	18.6	8.2
1969	15,600	169	293	10.8	20.4	18.8	8.5
1970	15,870	157	261	9.9	18.7	16.4	7.7
1971	17,340	175	268	10.1	19.1	15.5	7.3
1972	17,720	146	300	8.2	11.9	16.9	7.4

The population shows an increase of 380 over the figure of 17,340 for 1971. During the year a further 86 houses were completed by private enterprise.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

One case of maternal mortality was recorded in Seaford during 1972. Only four maternal deaths have occurred in the district during the past twenty-three years, during which period 3,067 births have taken place.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

No infant deaths occurred during 1972.

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate for 1972 was 8.2 per 1,000 population.

DEATH RATE

The crude death rate for 1972 was 16.9 per 1,000 population and does not call for any comment. The average age at death of Seaford residents was 75.9 years.

Highest age at death was 102 years.
Lowest age at death was 15 years.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

		<u>% of deaths</u>
(1) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	115	38.3
(2) Cancer (all sites)	67	22.3
(Cancer of the lung or bronchus accounted for)	10	3.3

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

No action was taken during the year under the above legislation.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year								75 & Over
				1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
Malignant Neoplasm Oesophagus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Intestine	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	-
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Mental Disorders	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Sclerosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	25	10
	F	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	21
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13
	F	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	35
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-

Cause of Death	Sex	Total	Under	4 Weeks								75 & Over	
		All Ages	4 Weeks	& Under 1 Year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
Pneumonia	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 9
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 2
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 5
Asthma	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Peptic Ulcer	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases Genito-Urinary System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Complications of Pregnancy Etc.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All Other Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	135	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	15	59 55
	F	165	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	12	36 113

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

During the period under review, the Medical Officer of Health for Seaford also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes, the Urban District of Newhaven and the Rural District of Chailey.

Two Public Health Inspectors carried out their particular duties in the Urban District of Seaford during the year.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Sussex Hospital, Brighton.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

This service is supplied by the East Sussex County Council who have a centre at Newhaven which covers the Seaford area.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Although there are no hospital facilities in Seaford, Seaford residents have available the hospital and specialist services provided by the Eastbourne Hospital Management Committee in Eastbourne. Similar facilities are provided in Brighton by the Brighton and Lewes Management Committee. Both these Management Committees are in the area of the South Eastern Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment during the year were admitted to Foredown Hospital, Portslade. Any case of Smallpox occurring in the district should be sent to the River Hospital, Longreach, Dartford, Kent.

NURSING IN THE HOME

The East Sussex County Council is responsible for the provision of nursing and domiciliary midwifery services in the district.

PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTALLY DISORDERED

The East Sussex County Council administers the Mental Health Services in respect of patients outside Institutions. All institutional care is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Services provided by the East Sussex County Council Clinic in Sutton Road include:-

Toddlers	2nd Tuesday morning
Child Health	2nd Tuesday and 4th Friday afternoon
Ante-natal	2nd and 4th Thursday afternoons and 1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoons
Dental	Monday to Friday by appointment
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Tuesday and Friday afternoon
Mothercraft and Ante-natal relaxation classes	Tuesday evenings 7 - 9 p.m.
Chiropody for elderly and handicapped	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Wednesday all day
Speech Therapy	Mondays (by appointment)
Cytology	Friday mornings and evenings (as necessary)

SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Mr. J. Murdoch has furnished the following report on the sanitary supervision of the district.

1. STAFF

The staff consists of two Public Health Inspectors who also act as Housing Manager and Deputy Housing Manager. There is also one clerical assistant and one part-time rodent operative who is employed for five morning periods each week.

2. HOUSING

No accommodation has been built during the year under review, but plans were approved for the construction of another 50 units of varying types including accommodation for the elderly in the town centre. These programmes are to be followed up by another development on the Chyngton Estate which will use up the remaining available land in that area.

The pressure on the housing waiting list continues to grow due to the shortage of rented accommodation in the private market and the high purchase prices for even the most modest types of property. For many people the only hope at present of obtaining reasonable accommodation is through the Council but here too, land shortage and high building costs make life difficult for all concerned.

The policy of selling Council houses continued through the year and 28 houses have now been sold. The steep rise in the purchase prices has however taken most houses beyond the means of the prospective purchasers and very few enquiries are now being received from the tenants.

86 houses were built by private enterprise during the year compared with 167 in 1971.

Statistics

The following figures give an indication of the activities during the year in connection with allocations, transfers and the maintenance of the housing waiting lists:

Allocations:-

There were thirty-one allocations during 1972.

24 from the family list.

7 from the single bedroom flat list.

17 tenants were transferred to alternative accommodation.

New Applications Received:-

Main List	57
-----------	----

One bedroom flat list	34
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The position with respect to the number of applicants on the housing waiting lists at the end of the year was as follows:-

	<u>1st January, 1972</u>	<u>31st December, 1972</u>
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Main List	139	142
One bedroom flat list	91	94
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	230	236
	<hr/>	<hr/>

3. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 - RODENT CONTROL

A free service is provided for all domestic premises, business premises being required to pay on an hourly basis plus the cost of material used. The work is carried out in the main by the part-time rodent operator who is employed for four hours each day for five days a week. He is under the general supervision of the Inspectors who provide advice and assistance as and when required.

The number of complaints received during 1972 was 252 compared with 187 in 1971. This figure is higher than the general average over the past few years and is a considerable increase on the figure for the previous year. The reason for this is not clear. It may be due to the continuing expansion of the district which results in increased building activities, some of which takes place on the rural fringes of the Town. No major infestations were encountered and the increase seemed to be spread evenly over the district as a whole.

The number of properties inspected was 252 with an additional 68 properties surveyed as a check procedure. The total number of visits made for inspection and treatment was 3,220.

4. SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

(a) Ice-Cream

Fifty-nine premises within the district are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

Three samples were taken and the result of the Methylene Blue tests were graded as follows:-

Grade I	2
Grade III	1
Grade IV	Nil

The manufacture and sale of ice-cream is strictly controlled under the appropriate legislation and it is now undoubtedly one of the safest foods on the market.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(b) Food Premises

The food premises register now contains records of premises as follows:-

17 Sweets/Ice-Cream	7 Butchers
21 Grocers/ Supermarkets	13 Greengrocers
7 Bakers/Confectioners	3 Bakehouses
9 Public Houses	19 Cafes/Coffee Bars/Restaurants
7 Wines/Spirits	1 Health Foods
1 Ice-Cream Store (Bulk)	4 Wet Fish Shops
1 Fish & Chip	10 Hotels
5 Clubs	1 Bake and Take Away Barbecue

(c) Food Poisoning

As in 1971 no cases of food poisoning were notified and although not an infallible guide it would indicate that the standard of food hygiene is generally good throughout the district.

There are several private schools in the area but the equipment and construction of the kitchens is on the whole very good and no trouble has been experienced from that source.

(d) General

The number of complaints concerning items of food sold within the district was remarkably few considering the large volume of food being sold from the many food premises now in operation. In most cases the cause of the trouble was bad stock rotation and with the advent of date marking on a large variety of perishable foods this problem should be reduced considerably.

The standard of hygiene is good, particularly in the large more modern shops which have the benefit of good class hygienic construction and a considerable range of cold storage equipment for perishable food. Constant inspections are however, still very necessary to maintain the requisite standard as one careless employee can still cause a lot of trouble.

(e) Food Inspection

All meat coming into the district has been already inspected by other authorities and food inspection is confined to tinned foods and similar products. When the vendor has any doubt as to fitness, he seeks the aid of the department and is normally quite willing to surrender the article if it is found to be unfit.

Food Condemned

Decomposition:

52 lbs. Gammon Bacon
51 lbs. Collar "
13 lbs. Hock "
105 lbs. Shoulder "
14 lbs. Haddock

Contamination:

1 Gal. Frozen Cockles
22 lbs. Frozen Prawns
1 x 6 lbs. Ox Tongue
1 box 14 lbs. Herrings
3 x 6 lbs. Tins of Ox Tongue
2 stone Iceland Cod

Black Deposits Throughout:

13½ lbs. Ox Tongue

Mould:

99 Melons

Leaking from Seams:

15 tins Grapefruit Segments
12 " Peeled Tomatoes
6 fluid ozs. Orange Juice

Refrigerator Breakdown:

632 packets of various types of frozen food following refrigeration breakdown

Milk Control

Routine sampling is carried out by the Health Department of the East Sussex County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. No problems have been experienced in connection with the sale of milk during the year under review.

5. WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Urban District is provided by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. Samples are taken throughout the year, although stringent tests are also carried out by the Water Company. The results were satisfactory in all respects.

A food preparation premises which until recently had relied upon water from a shallow well has now been connected to the mains water supply. This is a much more satisfactory situation as doubtful samples had been obtained from the well in question on several occasions.

6. SWIMMING POOL

This pool was originally built some twenty years ago and is obsolete in design and equipment. In spite of this, it has been possible to provide a reasonable standard of chlorination and filtration throughout the Summer season, this providing a valuable recreational facility for parties of children. Regular samples of water were submitted for examination and all were reported as satisfactory.

7. SEWERAGE

The district is well sewered and there are very few properties not connected to the main drainage system.

Following a detailed survey by a firm of consultants it has been decided to proceed with major alterations to the sewerage system which is at present overloaded due to the considerable development within the district. The scheme includes provision for the screening and maceration of the sewage before final discharge through the present sea outfall.

8. CARAVANS

Caravan control within the Urban District is very strict and the only licensed site is for holiday use only during a season extending from Easter until October. The licence is for a maximum of 200 caravans and a detailed check during the season showed the number present at that time to be below the maximum.

The site is well organised and maintained. Despite the considerable number of visitors in the course of a season no complaints have been received on any aspect and routine inspections were also reported as satisfactory.

9. PUBLIC HEALTH - HOUSING

Number of nuisance and housing defects	69
Number where nuisance abated or defects remedied as a result of informal notice	69
Number of Statutory Notices served	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	Nil
Closing Order on buildings and still operative	7

10. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

142 premises are at present registered and 44 visits were made, some of these in conjunction with visits for other purposes.

No major infringements were found during inspections and the general standard throughout the area is good. No complaints were received from any employee on any particular point, although the terms of the Act are almost certainly well known.

There are no large office blocks within the District, most of the premises concerned being small businesses with corresponding small staffs. The shops in general also have comparatively small staffs and the provision of the required facilities throughout is in accordance with the terms of the Act.

One accident was notified to the department but this was minor in nature and further investigation revealed no cause for concern.

11. GENERAL DUTIES

The year in question produced the usual crop of miscellaneous requests for assistance in a wide variety of problems.

The standard of environmental health in the area is very good and there were no major problems encountered, but two problems keep cropping up with great regularity. These are nuisance arising from garden bonfires and the fouling of pavements etc. by dogs.

Unfortunately there is no easy remedy for either of these problems, and the solution rests almost entirely on the good sense of the people involved.

12. FACTORIES ACT, 1961

In the Urban District there are two factories on the register in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the above Act are enforced and 43 factories in which Section 7 only is enforced. During 1972 twelve inspections were carried out. Details are as follows:-

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES	NUMBER ON REGISTER	NUMBER OF		
		INSPECTIONS	WRITTEN NOTICES	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	43	12	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding out-worker's premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	45	12	-	-

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found:-

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE:	
	FOUND	REMEDIED
Want of Cleanliness	2	2
Overcrowding	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences		
(a) Insufficient	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-
TOTALS:	2	2

PART VII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(SECTIONS 133 and 134)

NIL

SECTION IV

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

4 cases of infectious disease were notified in Seaford during 1972. The details are as follows:-

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES	DEATHS
Measles	1	-
Infective Hepatitis	2	-
Malaria	1	-
TOTAL	4	-

The case of malaria was contracted abroad.

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1972, two new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified amongst Seaford residents. In addition, one case of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified amongst people coming to live in the area. There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

Number of cases on register at December 31st, 1972.

<u>MALES</u>			<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
43	4		31	9	87

Whereas at December 31st, 1971, the number of cases on the register was:-

42	3	31	9	85
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